

Bronchitis, Catarrh, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Etc. \* \* \* For Catarrh \* \* \* Little doses taken morning and evening will protect children apt to contract coughs;" (carton) "Coughs \* \* \* Bronchitis, Catarrh, Whooping Cough, Croup and Asthma."

On April 2, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment was entered finding the product misbranded and ordering that it be condemned and destroyed.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18355. Adulteration and misbranding of ether. U. S. v. 90 Cans of Ether. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25992. I. S. No. 28452. S. No. 4229.)**

Samples of ether from the shipment herein described having been found to contain peroxide, a decomposition product, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

On March 7, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 90 cans of ether, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by Merck & Co. (Inc.), from Rahway, N. J., on or about January 20, 1931, and had been transported from the State of New Jersey into the State of Massachusetts, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Ether for Anaesthesia, U. S. P."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, and differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said pharmacopoeia.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement on the can label, "Ether for Anaesthesia, U. S. P.," was false and misleading when applied to ether falling below the pharmacopoeial requirements.

On April 22, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18356. Misbranding of Septigyn tablets. U. S. v. 45 Packages of Septigyn Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. F. & D. No. 25991. I. S. No. 14245. S. No. 4225.)**

Examination of a drug product, known as Septigyn tablets, from the shipment herein described having shown that the carton label and the accompanying booklet bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Kansas.

On or about March 12, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 45 packages of Septigyn tablets at Wichita, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped by the N & S Co., from Dallas, Tex., on or about November 29, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Texas into the State of Kansas, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of zinc phenolsulphonate (48.8 per cent), sodium phenolsulphonate (21.4 per cent), copper phenolsulphonate (3.3 per cent), sodium sulphate (18.7 per cent), talc (5.3 per cent), and milk sugar.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the carton and in the accompanying booklet, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "A safe cleanser for Diseases Peculiar to Women;" (booklet) "A safe, Sure and Speedy Remedy for Diseases Peculiar to Women \* \* \* a safe and certain preventative of disease. \* \* \* Not a Single Failure. \* \* \* Septigyn is the quickest and best known remedy for gonorrhea in both male and female. We guarantee it to prevent the contraction of gonorrhea if used a few minutes before sexual intercourse. \* \* \* Directions \* \* \* For all diseases of the generative tract such as leucorrhea, falling of the womb, adhesions, cervical lacerations, ovarian affections, menstrual derangements. \* \* \* For the relief and cure of gonorrhea in the female. \* \* \* For the prevention of specific and in-

fections venereal diseases, gonorrhea, chancroidal ulcers and syphilis \* \* \* Diseases and Disorders Peculiar to Women That Are Relieved by Septigyn \* \* \* There is a tragic list of diseases from which women alone may suffer. \* \* \* Ninety-nine out of a hundred women are afflicted with some of these complaints \* \* \* Septigyn \* \* \* enables the patient to treat herself \* \* \* The relaxed muscles, diseased nervous system and the impoverished blood are not likely to get back to their normal condition without aid. This can be most conveniently and inexpensively administered by using Septigyn. \* \* \* Septigyn Relieves general weakness, dispels gloom, depression and despondency. Builds up the weak and exhausted system. Changes lassitude and weakness to vigor. Improve the digestion and appetite. Strengthens and hardens the muscles. Tones the system and purifies the blood \* \* \* Arrests involuntary loss of vitality. Brings sound and restful sleep. Strengthens the muscular and nerve centers. Supplies power and creates blood. Tones the relaxed and weakened parts. It is Nature's remedy, naturally applied. Suppressed Menstruation \* \* \* Unless corrected it is almost certain to end in death. Sometimes the sufferer becomes insane, but more frequently falls into decline and dies of consumption. \* \* \* Septigyn will correct this condition and reestablish the regular menstrual flow. Flooding \* \* \* the remedial endeavor is to strengthen and tone up the organs by proper nourishment, which Septigyn supplies, \* \* \* Painful Menstruation \* \* \* Septigyn, by strengthening the muscular and nerve centers, entirely removes the condition responsible for this harassing disease, and restores the sufferer quickly to health. Leucorrhoea or Whites. \* \* \* Septigyn arrests the loss of vitality, tones the system and purifies the blood and restores all her old-time vivacity to the sufferer. \* \* \* Laceration of The Cervix \* \* \* Septigyn Removes this scar tissue by absorption. \* \* \* Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration \* \* \* Pruritis \* \* \* Ovarian Disorders \* \* \* Displacements \* \* \* If the use of Septigyn is persistently followed, the results are always certain. Antiversion \* \* \* Use Septigyn at bedtime every second night. Results are sure. Retroversion \* \* \* Prolapsus or Falling of the Womb \* \* \* Change of Life \* \* \* Septigyn invigorates and at the same time soothes the delicate organs that are undergoing a great transformation, relieves the suffering, makes this period of shorter duration and mitigates its danger."

On May 18, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

**18357. Misbranding of Painallay. U. S. v. 10 Large Bottles, et al., of Painallay. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25978. I. S. Nos. 14246, 14247. S. No. 4224.)**

Examination of a drug product, known as Painallay, from the shipment herein described having shown that the bottle label bore statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of Kansas.

On March 4, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 10 large bottles and 22 small bottles of Painallay at Wichita, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Painallay Co., from Kansas City, Mo., on or about January 8, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Kansas, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of small proportions of a phenolic compound such as cresol, a benzyl compound, and glycerin dissolved in water (98 per cent).

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the label, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: "Painallay \* \* \* for Mouth and Throat \* \* \* Relieves Pain \* \* \* Beneficial in the treatment of \* \* \* Pyorrhea, Trench Mouth or Vincent's, Tonsillitis, etc. \* \* \* For all mouth and throat infections \* \* \* Painallay is exceedingly beneficial in the treatment of the following and other infections to give relief from pain \* \* \* Pyorrhea and